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American Plants

—FOR—

American Gardens

—OFFERED BY—

HARDY EVERGREEN GARDENS

MARION, - - - - - N. C.

ROSEBAYS AND THEIR KINDRED:

How to Grow Them.

A northern exposure, with some shade, a well drained soil, free from lime, plenty of humus or leaf-mold in the soil and heavy mulches of leaves every winter are all important to success with Rhododendrons. Indeed, nearly all the more beautiful Broad-Leaved Evergreens — Kalmias, Mahonias, Leucothoes, Azaleas, Galax, Dendrium and Arbutus, — love these things. Holly and Magnolias are sturdier; given a fair chance they will grow anywhere. Cardinal Flowers, Ferns and Lilies also find Rhododendron beds congenial. All this great and handsome family have fine roots that do not penetrate the soil deeply. Surface feeders they are called and heavy mulches, never removed, are necessary in order to keep the soil cool and moist.

Your bed located, it is often necessary to remove two or three feet of hard, unpromising soil and replace it with leafmold from the woods. Frequently swamp muck and decayed sods are added, also sharp sand in considerable quantity to make it porous. If the sub-soil is hard, stiff clay, put stones and rubbish in the bottom for drainage. Manures should be used only as mulches over the leaves to hold them down.

Space and locate your plants carefully, the taller and hardier ones as a background or on the wind-swept side. Rhododendron maximum, the tallest species, the hardiest and most robust, is much planted as a shelter and background for others. Give all plenty of room unless you wish to replant and re-arrange later. The earth-line on the stems shows how deep to plant them. Firm them well into their new quarters, water well and mulch deeply. Digging among Rhododendrons injures them. Any weeds that come through the mulch pull out with the hand. Heavy stones are sometimes placed atop the mulch near the base of stems of tall plants in wind-swept locations. In extremely cold weather you will see the leaves curl closely about the midrib, exposing as little surface to the air as possible, uncurling as it grows warmer. Give fresh mulches a foot or more deep every fall. There is no mystery in Rhododendron culture, just a few simple requirements that must be met.

HARDY EVERGREEN GARDENS

OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

The much-protested and bewailed embargo on foreign plants begins to show its silver lining. It was a challenge to American skill in propagating the exotics we had formerly imported. It is teaching us all the lesson that our Native Trees and Shrubs are more permanent and harmonious than these because they are hardier, freer from disease, better adapted to our soils and conditions.

Foreign varieties that harmonize or contrast well with our good Americans have long been grown in quantity here and are well acclimated. As American skill in such work increases it will become a liability rather than an asset to say that stock is "imported."

Nearly all the landscape materials offered here are grown in our own gardens and all stock is freshly dug to fill each order. A certificate of inspection always accompanies it. We fill orders carefully, but in case of error will be held responsible only for original purchase price of plants. Claims for error must be made on receipt of plants. We gladly make good any mistakes on our part.

SHIPPING.—Ordinarily we begin shipping in October and continue until December or later, as climatic conditions may warrant. Our altitude gives us a colder climate than most people imagine. Again about February 15th, we begin shipping and continue until May. Please give explicit shipping instructions. In their absence we usually ship by express, assuming, however, no responsibility beyond safe delivery to express companies.

GUARANTEEING PLANTS.—This is not done by any reputable nurseryman unless he charges prices sufficiently high to more than offset any possible loss. When good stock is received in good condition, no difficulty should be experienced in getting it to grow and do well unless the conditions are not favorable, and it is obviously not up to the nurseryman to assume responsibility for cultural failures.

CASH DISCOUNTS.—It is to your own advantage to send your order in January or February, for then a complete selection is assured. March and April are such busy months that all nurseries must work overtime. It is worth much to us to get the general trend of what the season's trade will be in advance. We can mark stock, reserve it, ship it when the customer wishes, order more of any item that seems likely to run short. Therefore—

On all orders, accompanied by remittance, received before February 25th, we give a discount of 15 per cent. On orders received before March 25th, a discount of 10 per cent.

BOXING AND BURLAPING are free at prices quoted for large Evergreens. Do not order large trees or shrubs sent by mail. Or one or two large ones sent with a number of small ones by express, unless the order is proportionately large. Where small Evg's. or deciduous stock is burlaped at special request we make a charge to cover cost. We cannot handle orders amounting to less than one dollar.

TERMS: Cash. These prices cancel all others.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY ceases when stock is delivered to forwarding parties. We insure plants sent by mail if requested.

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AMERICAN RHODODENDRONS.

These form our noblest group of native broad-leaved Evergreens. Native as far north as Nova Scotia they are superlatively hardy, the cold merely dwarfing them somewhat and seeming to increase their bloom. In this their chosen home the hills are robed with their rich green all the year. From early May until early July they are spangled with rich bloom-cones of white, pink and rosy purple. The last two named below have smaller leaves than the others and can be used for edging groups of them.

Rhodo. Maximum—The Great American Rosebay is now used lavishly in finished landscape effects. In its own tribe it is the tallest, the largest-leaved, the latest flowering, extending the Rhododendron season even to Independence Day. Quicker-growing than most Rhodos., it forms a superb background and shelter for tenderer sorts and its large cones of white or soft pink bloom help to harmonize their more intense colors. Among the heights of the Appalachian park here its hardiness is well tested every year. Unquestionably our finest American Rhododendron. 8-12 in. 50c., 12-18 in. 75c., 18-24 in. \$1. Clumps in the above sizes \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.

R. Catawbiense.—Dwarf and dense in growth, with large bloom cones that vary in color somewhat like those of the flame azalea. Lilac rose to rosy purple. Clumps, 1 ft. \$1.50, 2 ft. \$3.

R. Carolinianum. — A bright-flowered, slender species, with smaller leaves and smaller clusters of bright pink flowers that open much earlier than those of larger sorts, and last a long time. A pretty contrast for its white variety below. 1 ft. \$1.50.

R. Carolinianum, Margarettae.—Recently discovered here, by us, and named by the Arnold Arboretum. Early in May it is covered with a mantle of almost white, fleecy, Azalea-like flowers. In the throat of the flowers are flashes of bright yellow and pink. The true Margaretta has flowers of pure white and leaves somewhat larger, thinner, sharper pointed and of a lighter, clearer green than those of Carolinianum. We find in the trade a scraggly taller form, with dark, bronzing leaves and muddy white flowers quite different from those of our introduction. Still rare. Bushy plants, 1 ft. \$1, 1 to 2 ft. \$1.50.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA.

Across the sea our Mountain Laurel is called the most beautiful of American plants. Its glorious masses of pink and white bloom almost hide the shining foliage in May and June. 1 ft. 25c., 12-18 in. 45c., 18-24 in. 75c. Clumps 1 ft. 75c., 1½-2 ft. \$1.50, 2½-3 ft. \$3.

ILEX OPACA.

The American Holly, Christmas Holly, has larger, broader leaves less crimped by their spiny margin than those of the English species, and a more plentiful clustering of brilliant orange-scarlet berries, frequently retained until April. The Arnold Arboretum gives this Holly high praise as being the only Broad-leaved Evergreen tree hardy in New England. Grown beside the English Holly here, the American species

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has much fuller crops of berries. Defoliate and prune in sharply before planting. The Holly is dioecious and should be planted in groups. Fine, bushy little trees, 1 ft. 50c., 1½ ft. \$1, 2 ft. \$1.50, 2½-3 ft. \$2, 3½-4 ft. \$3, 5 ft. \$4.

LEUCOTHOE CATESBAEI.

Catesby's *Leucothoe* is the most graceful of Broad-leaved Evergreen shrubs. Its arching, red-brown stems carry large, shining leaves with fern-like regularity, underneath which, in early Spring, open nodding sprays of cream-white flowers, shaped like lilies-of-the-valley. Well rooted clumps, 8-10 in. 50c., 1 ft. 75c., 1-1½ ft. \$1, 1½-2 ft. \$1.50, 2-3 ft. \$2.

BOXWOOD.

Buxus sempervirens and *B. suffruticosa*. Write for sizes and prices.

OTHER HANDSOME BROAD-LEAVES.

In varieties marked with a star (*) we have small stocks and supply but one to a customer.

Abelia Grandiflora.—Bears clusters of dainty arbutus-like flowers all summer. 1 ft. 50c., 2 ft. 80c., 3 ft. \$1.25.

**Azalea Amoena*. — In early Spring the small leaves are hidden by clusters of red flowers. 6-8 in. \$1, 10-12 in. \$1.75, 1-1½ ft. \$2.

Euonymus Japonica. — Broad, glossy leaves of deep green; orange-capsuled scarlet berries in Fall. 1 ft. 50c., 2 ft. \$1, 3 ft. \$1.50.

Jasminum Nudiflorum. — Evergreen in mild climates. Vine-like in habit; blooming in graceful wreaths of yellow flowers through any mild thaw of winter. 1 ft. 25c., 2 ft. 50c.

Magnolia grandiflora.—A queenly evergreen tree with leaves almost as large and lively in color as those of the rubber tree. Its winter effect is specially rich and sparkling. In summer open its great creamy white flower bowls, to be followed by crimson seed-cones. Hardy as far North as Long Island, tho' it needs some protection until the young trees are established. 1 ft. 75c., 18-24 in. \$1, 2-3 ft. \$2.50.

**Pieris floribunda*.—A classic little beauty, native here and found charming all the year, because of the flower-like effect of its showy winter buds. The leaves are dark and rich, displaying the dainty white flower-sprays to perfection. Next to *Kalmias* and *Rhodos*., Prof. Sargent ranks this as the "handsomest evergreen shrub that can be grown successfully under American conditions." Give partial shade and the same treatment as other Heath-like plants. 6 to 12 in. \$1.

Bloemendale Farm, Richmond, Va.

All the trees and shrubs to plant my hillside wild garden were fine. I am well pleased with them all and thank you for your care in selection.

Grace E. Arents.

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EVERGREEN VINES AND COVER PLANTS.

Price, except where noted, 15c. each, by mail 20c.

Trailing Arbutus. — Daintiest of all evergreens. Fragrant flower-clusters of pink and white. Plant in the Rhododendron bed and mulch with leaves until established. Good mats, 25c.

***Trailing Gardenia.** — *G. radicans*. A charming prostrate form of *Gardenia florida*, with slender, very dark glossy leaves and stems trailing on the ground. Here in the Appalachian Park region we often have heroic winter temperatures, but in a nook sheltered from winter sunshine this little Gardenia, so far, seems happy and thrives apace. Good 2-yr. plants, \$1.

Chimaphila maculata.—Lion's Tongue. Grows in pretty colonies in dry ground in shaded places. The small, dark leaves are veined with white, the clustered flowers are nodding, waxen-white. 20c.

Creeping Euonymus.—*C. radicans*. Makes a good ground-cover or climbs high as trained. 25c.

Creeping Jenny.—*Lysimachia*. Long trailers of rounded opposite leaves, growing fast and densely.

Dendrium Buxifolium. — Sand Myrtle. Forms dense tufts of shining green. Beautiful for rock-work. 25c.

Evergreen Ferns.—Several handsome sorts, among them Christmas Fern, Ebony Spleenwort, etc.

English Ivy.—*Hedera helix*. This famous, handsome old vine is a "classic" richly ornamental anywhere. Climbs or creeps. 25c.

Galax aphylla.—Grow your own winter decorations. Plant a bed of Galax under your Rhododendrons and gather the leaves for vases. 25c.

Goodyera pubescens. — Forms a close rosette of golden-veined leaves at the foot of a slender wand of white flowers. An orchid.

Hepatica acutiloba.—Odd, mottled leaves and star-shaped flowers, of white, pink, or blue, opening during any mild winter thaw. 20c.

Iris cristata.—This, the Dwarf Crested Iris, and the next grow in low dense tufts. *Cristata* has flowers of lighter blue than those of *I. verna*, less fragrance and no dash of gold to enliven it, but seems to nestle down contentedly in almost any reasonably good shaded soil, carpeting it thickly with tufts of grass-like leaves, above which rise clustered groups of sky-blue flowers in April. 25c.

I. verna. Dwarf Iris.—Leaves narrower, flowers darker blue, charmingly touched with gold; has the odor of violets. Evergreen in dry, woodland haunts. 25c.

Mitchella repens.—The slender stems of the Partridge Berry form a close network of small, dark twin leaves over rocks and moss in damp, shaded places. Scarlet, edible berries. Much used in glass bowls.

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Nepeta glechoma.—Ground Ivy. Quaint, shell-shaped, fragrant leaves and tiny, deep blue flowers.

Pachysandra terminalis.—A luxuriant creeper, the Japanese Spurge makes a bright green carpet all winter; white berries. A good undergrowth and edging for Rosebays, etc. 25c.

Hesperis, or Sweet Rocket, and **Tiarella** are also good evergreen cover plants. The *Hesperis* forms its new growth in winter. *Tiarella*'s winter leaves are tufted and painted much like the maple's in fall.

Vinca Minor.—The glossy, blue-flowered Myrtle.

Wild Ginger.—The *Asarum*. *Asarum Canadense*, with large, dull green leathery leaves and pitcher blossoms 1 to 1½ inches long at the root, is the better-known sort. Both sorts have a spicy fragrance.

A. Virginicum.—The Carolina Ginger, has round, glossy, bright green leaves, mottled like a cyclamen's, and shorter, more expanded pitchers of creamy white blotched with crimson. A large old plant sometimes has 20 or more clustered about the root. 20c.

EVERGREEN ROSES.

Cherokee.—*Rosa laevigata*. Well-known throughout the South. In Spring its large, single white flowers, 2½ to 3 inches across, spangle the dark, glossy leaves thickly. Very vigorous when established; climbs high, extra thorny; used for hedges. 1 yr. 25c., 2 yr. 50c.

Wichuraiana. — The Memorial Rose is fine for spreading an evergreen cover starred with clusters of fragrant single white flowers over any steep bank or unsightly object. Its slender stems climb high, too, when trained upward. Red berries follow the bloom. 1 yr. 10c., 2 yr. 25c.

THE BEST CONIFERS.

Arborvitae, American.—*Thuja occidentalis*. Becomes a dense, broad pyramid, bronzing somewhat in winter. 1-2 ft. \$1.

Arborvitae, Chinese.—*T. orientalis*. Odd little trees, with leaf-fronds set edgewise. 4 ft. \$2.50, 5 ft. \$3, 6 ft. \$4.

Balsam Fir.—*Abies balsamea*. The tree that gives our high mountains their healthful, resinous odor. Its symmetry when small suggests the *araucaria*. 1-1½ ft. 50c.

Fraser's Fir.—*A. Fraseri*. Has broader-plumed whorls than the Balsam Fir, darker and with silvery under surface. Holds its shape and lower branches longer, grows faster. 1-1½ ft. 50c.

Carolina Hemlock.—*Tsuga Caroliniana*. A distinct species of unusual beauty and grace native to our mountains. The leaflets and spray are thicker, branchlets more pendulous, cones larger and tree more pyramidal in habit, retaining its lower branches better than the larger Canadian species. 1 ft. 50c., 1½-2 ft. \$2.

Canadian Hemlock. — *Tsuga Canadensis*. Our stately, pyramidal native, inimitable for grace and

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beauty in all the many uses found for it. 1 ft. 25c., 1½-2 ft. 75c., 3-4 ft. \$1.50.

Canadian Juniper.—*Juniperus Canadensis*. Silvery-needled, half-trailing and spreading. Grows but a few feet high and forms many stems, covering a wide space. 10-12 inches, bushy, 75c., 1½-2 ft. \$2.

Red Cedar.—*Juniperus Virginiana*. Quick growth, rich varying tints and adaptability to many soils make this perhaps our most useful Conifer. Our stock has been sheared and transplanted several times. 1 ft. 50c., 1½-2 ft. 75c., 2-3 ft. \$1.50, 4 ft. \$2.

White or Weymouth Pine—*Pinus strobus*. Handsomest of the species, quick-growing, a true long-needled singing Pine, with tints of deep green, silver and steel-blue. Very straight and symmetrical, with branches set in plummy whorls. 2 ft. 75c., 2½ ft. \$1, 3 ft. \$1.25, 4 ft. \$1.50.

Virginia Pine.—*Pinus Virginiana*. Forms picturesque specimens, or strong, thick shelter belts. Quick-growing. 1-2 ft. 50c.

Norway Spruce.—*Picea excelsa*. Always in demand for hedges, shelter belts and specimens on account of hardiness and quick growth. Flowers bright purple, cones light brown. 12-18 in. 50c.

Retinosporas.—A few each of *Plumosa* and *Squarrosa Veitchii*, both valuable for Evergreen bedding. The latter has moss-like foliage, silver green in summer, changing to gray and violet in winter. 1 ft. 75c., 1½-2 ft. \$2.

American Yew. — *Taxus Canadensis*. Dwarf, spreading, with deep green foliage and bright red winter berries. A good ground-cover that likes partial shade. 1 ft. 75c.

FLOWERING TREES.

Acer Rubrum. — Red Maple. Often the early warm red of its flowers contrasts brightly with disappearing banks of snow; colors brilliantly in Fall.

Aesculus Hippocastanum.—American Horsechestnut. Large palmate leaves, white flowers, curious brown nuts. Tall, quick-growing.

Amelanchier Botryapium.—Shadbush. Flings out clouds of fleecy white flowers early enough to contrast with the Red Maple. Young growth bright pink.

Cercis Canadensis. — American Redbud. Small trees, covered with delicate pink flowers in early Spring. Choice. 1 ft. 25c., 2 ft. 50c., 3-4 ft. \$1.25, 4-5 ft. \$1.50, 5-6 ft. \$2.

Cladrastis lutea.—Yellowwood. A shapely, smooth-barked little tree with drooping panicles of white flowers in early summer.

Crataegus.—Hawthorns. Several handsome species, among them *Coccinea*, *Crusgalli* and *Washington Thorn*, all with white flowers and showy red fruits.

Halesia Tetraptera.—Silverbell. The branches of this pretty tree are strung thickly with drooping pink and white bells, followed by curious winged seeds.

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Lagerstroemia Indica.—Crape Myrtle. The great panicles of crepe-textured, lace-like bloom continue for several months of midsummer. Flowers rosy lilac, appearing on even small sizes. 1 ft. 50c., 2-3 ft. \$1.

Liriodendron Tulipifera. — Tulip Tree. The straight smooth trunk grows to a great height and is clothed with large, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves. In Spring it is spangled with tulip-like flowers of shaded green and orange. A tree of great distinction.

Magnolia Fraseri.—Perhaps the handsomest of the American deciduous sorts, tho' not the showiest. Leaves eared at the base, pinkish when young; flowers large, creamy white, followed by crimson fruits. 1 ft. 50c., 1½-2 ft. 75c., 3 ft. \$1.50.

M. tripetala.—Umbrella Tree. So called from its very large and long whorled leaves. Fruit, flower and leaf all larger and showier than Fraseri's but not so finished in effect. Both grow very fast. Same price.

Oxydendrum Arboreum. — Lily - of - Valley Tree. Beautiful in leaf, flower and white seed sprays, which contrast with early crimsoning foliage. The small, white flowers droop from clustered racemes. Bees make from them limpid white honey.

Robinia pseudacacia. — Black Locust. Handsome pinnate leaves and drooping racemes of white, fragrant bloom. A valuable timber tree.

Malus coronaria.—American Flowering Crab. Of medium size, with long-stemmed, fragrant pink and white blooms. 1 ft. 50c., 2 ft. \$1.

Willows.—Salix. Several sorts, with bright bark or charming silvery catkins.

Prices, except where otherwise noted: 1 ft. 25c. 2 ft. 50c., 3-4 ft. \$1.

Larger Sizes. In Cercis, Cornus, Silverbell, Tulip Tree, Magnolia tripetala, Oxydendrum and Black Locust we can supply larger sizes to all who are interested.

TREES ODD OR QUAIN.

Ginkgo biloba. — Maiden Hair Fern Tree. The thick, quaintly shaped foliage gives the common name. The growth is rapid, odd and spire-like. 1-2 ft. 50c.

Larix Europæa. — European Larch. The rosy plumelets appear quite early in the Spring; the Summer aspect is soft, silvery green; golden in Autumn. A deciduous conifer. 1 to 2 ft. 50c.

Lindera benzoin. — Spicewood. Forms a small, pretty tree, with fragrant bark and yellow flowers in early Spring; red berries. 25c.

Liquidambar styraciflua.—Sweet Gum. The star-shaped leaves turn rich unusual shades in autumn; branches cork-winged. 1-2 ft. 50c.

Sassafras sassafras.—Tree-like in rich soils when kept to one trunk; bark and leaves aromatic, medicinal; vivid yellow bloom in spring; leaves lobed, of rich autumn colors. 1-2 ft. 25c.

Melia azaderach.—Texas Umbrella Tree. Forms a

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dense, umbrella-like head; grows rapidly; odd berries. Hardy here. 1-2 ft. 35c., 3-4 ft. 75c.

Diospyros Virginiana. — American Persimmon. Will grow in soil too poor for other trees. In good soil its orange fruits are 1 to 1½ inches thick, sweet and edible after frost.

NUTS.

Some of the handsomest Shade Trees also bear fine crops of delicious nuts, now much more appreciated since our war-time study of foods. The Black Walnut forms a wide-spreading, shapely tree of dense shade, long-lived, too, and valuable for timber. Its nuts are large and rich-meated. The Hickory has a straight, clean trunk, stretching upward fast; its nuts are smaller and more delicate in flavor.

Hickory Nut.—*Carya alba*. 2 yr, trees, 50c.

Black Walnut.—*Juglans nigra*. 2 yr. trees 50c.

Hazelnut.—*Corylus avellana*. 2 to 3 ft., 25c.

SHADE TREES.

American White Elm.—*Ulmus Americana*. We have some superb stock of this noble shade tree, in sizes from 3 to 10 ft., several times pruned and transplanted. The long, graceful branches plainly show the curves, or "Gothic arches" for which the tree is noted. 8-10 ft., 1 to 1 1-4 in. cal. \$2; 5-6 ft. \$1; 3-4 ft. 75c.

Ash, American. — *Fagus Americana*. Very straight and symmetrical, with clean gray trunk.

Beech, American.—*Fagus ferruginea*. The light green silken leaves of early Spring make cheerful any grouping; the smooth gray bole reaches great height.

Birch, Sweet.—*Betula lenta*. The "Sweet Birch" or "Mahogany Tree" of Southern forests. Slender, quick growing, bark aromatic.

Birch, River.—*B. nigra*. Exceptionally graceful, dense in growth, bark shaggy in old age.

Balsam Poplar.—*Balm-of-Gilead*. *Populus balsamifera*. Named for its large, resinous, medicinal buds. Quickly forms a tall, handsome tree.

Buckthorn. — *Rhamnus Caroliniana*. Thornless, neat in habit. Forms a quick screen.

Cherry, Black.—*Prunus serotina*. Reaches grand size with age; covered with white bloom-sprays while still small; fruits black.

Linden, American.—*Basswood*. Loved as a yard tree for its thick, round top and dense shade; fragrant yellow bloom.

Locust, Honey. — *Gleditschia triacanthos*. Also called Three-Thorned Acacia, from its beautiful feathery foliage.

Oak, American White.—*Quercus alba*. Strong and rugged; our grandest forest tree, quicker-growing than is usually supposed.

Oak, Willow-leaved.—*Q. phellos*. The long, narrow leaves are shaped like a willow's. Grows slowly; loves moist soil.

Ash, Beech, Birch and Cherry we can supply

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in 5 to 6 ft. sizes at 75c. to \$1. The others only in 1-2 ft. sizes at 25 to 50c. each.

CAROLINA AZALEAS.

Among flowering shrubs there is nothing more beautiful than our American Azaleas and they are of the easiest culture. The dark leaves of our Rhododendrons, Kalmias, etc., form a rich background for their flowers.

**Arborescens.*—Large, white, sweet-scented flowers with red stamens. Earlier than *viscosa*, fls. larger. 50c.

Lutea. — Our wonderful native flame-colored Azalea that blazes out in Spring with colors ranging from scarlet, through orange to pale yellow. 10-12 in. 50c., 12-18 in. 75c., 2 ft. \$2, 3 ft. \$2.50.

Nudiflora.—The earliest flowering. Has variable rich and delicate tones of pink. The easiest to grow.

Vaseyi.—Still rare and very distinct. Delicately tinted blooms of clear, soft pink. 6 to 12 in. 75c.

Viscosa. — Dwarf, late-flowering. Loves a moist soil. Flowers white, sweet-scented. Always a favorite.

**Amoena.*—See Evergreens.

Price, except where noted, 1 ft. 35c., 12 to 18 in. 60c., 2 ft. clumps \$1.50.

Boxwood, Ivy Road, Charlottesville, Va.

The Boxwoods arrived in splendid shape—are very beautiful specimens. Please try and find me some more.

Mrs. W. A. Rhinehart.

Univ. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The stock purchased of you through my landscape gardener was good and well-packed. Other orders to follow.

H. Schneider, Dean of University.

Washington, D. C., Bureau of Plant Industry.

The order of Evergreens arrived in good condition and were very fine trees. I was pleased at the good root systems.

H. W. Truesdell.

Stoke, Aldie, Va.

The shipments of Evergreens arrived in fine shape, all so beautifully packed!

Mrs. F. W. Harris.

Waverly, Ky.

Am well pleased with plants, so nicely packed and so satisfactory in every way.

Mrs. L. M. Daniel.

Brodie, York, Pa.

My large order arrived in fine shape and everything satisfactory.

Mrs. C. Elmer Smith.

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FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Almond, Flowering. — *Amygdalus*. Fluffy pompons of pink and white bloom clothe the branches thickly in early Spring before the leaves appear. A neat, dwarf, bushy little tree, among the daintiest and best-loved of old-time shrubs. Try grouping it in front of Evergreens near foundation plantings. Our stock is extra strong and branching. 1½ to 2 ft. 50c., 3 to 4 ft. 75c.

Berberis Thunbergi. — The well-known Japanese Barberry, unexcelled for low, neat clumps or hedges. 25c.

Buddleia variabilis. — Butterfly Bush. Sage green foliage and a profuse crop of long-racemed, rosy-lilac flowers, honey-sweet, all through the season. 25c.

Callicarpa Americana.—Beauty Fruit. Wreaths of pink flowers are followed by heavy strands of violet purple fruit. 25c.

Calycanthus.—Carolina Allspice. Has large, lustrous leaves and queer, spicy blooms of chocolate red.

Ceanothus Americana — The New Jersey Tea is covered with clusters of delicate, foam-like flowers all summer. Of mound-like, bushy growth.

Clethra alnifolia.—Sweet Pepper. In midsummer the dwarf bushes are white with many slender wands of fragrant flowers. 25c.

Cephalanthus occidentalis.—Button Bush. Dwarf, with large, shining leaves and clusters of creamy white flowers in June. 25c.

Comptonia asplenifolia.—Sweet Fern. Dark, odd, fragrant leaves. 25c.

Corchorus Japonica.—Globe Flower. Forms a mass of slender, clear green stems, bright in Winter; gemmed in Spring and Summer with many round double yellow blooms; handsome leaves. Fine all the year.

Exochorda grandiflora.—Pearl Bush. One of the handsomest and largest-growing of our early-flowering shrubs. Very hardy, but is difficult to propagate and has been rare. The blooms are produced thickly along the stems before the leaves, and in the bud state look like strings of pearls. 2 to 3 ft. 50 to 75c.

Euonymus Americana.—Strawberry Tree. A mass of slender green stems; gay with curious scarlet and orange fruits in Fall.

Forsythia Fortunei.—A gracefully drooping bush with sunshiny yellow bloom very early.

Hazelnut.—*Corylus Americana*. Forms a fruitful hedge that children love. Nuts clustered, delicious.

Hydrangeas.—*Paniculata grandiflora* and the less showy but more graceful native *Arborescens*. 1 to 2 ft. 50c. to \$1.

Hibiscus Syriacus.—Gay Altheas of many colors. Form a beautiful hedge. 1-2 ft. plants 10c. each; 3 to 4 ft. 20c.

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Ilex verticillata.—Black Alder. The scarlet fruits are strung thickly along the stems.

Philadelphus coronarius. — Garland Flower. a loved old favorite. Tall-growing with wreaths of fragrant white flowers resembling orange blossoms. 25c.

.. *Lonicera fragrantissima*.—Fragrant Bush Honey-suckle. The bright pink bloom comes quite early; showy berries. 25c.

Pyrus Japonica.—Japan Quince. Brilliant, very early and showy scarlet bloom. Forms a strong, thorny hedge that looks like a stream of fire in spring. 25c.

Roses — Old Fashioned Bush. Damask, Dahlia, Madame Plantier, Maiden's Blush, Harrison's Yellow. 50c. each.

*Rose, *Hugonis* — New and rare. Bright and showy. Very hardy and vigorous. Quite thorny. \$1.

Rhus copallina. — Dwarf Sumach. Leaves very brilliant in autumn, shining as if polished.

Rhus glabra.—Red-berried Sumac. Very picturesque and bright in fall. Taller.

Styrax Japonica. — Japanese Storax. Covered in June with drooping racemes of white flowers. 25c.

Spiraea Van Houttei. — Blooms later than *Prunifolia*; perhaps the finest of all the species. 3-4 ft., wide and bushy, 25 to 50c.

S. prunifolia.—Bridal Wreath. Earliest. 3 to 4 ft. 25c.

S. Billardi.—Dwarf, flowers pink, late-flowering. Broad, bushy plants, beautiful for low hedges or foundation planting. 25c.

**Stuartia pentagyna*.—American Camellia. Still rare and in demand. The large, creamy white flowers have deeply crenulated margins resembling single Camellias. 1 to 2 ft. \$1.25.

Snowberry. — *Symphoricarpos racemosus*. Its large, milk-white berries hang in clusters through autumn and early winter. Dainty, but robust and spreading.

Witchhazel.—*Hamamelis Virginica*. Valued for its blaze of sunshiny yellow flowers in late autumn and early winter.

Xanthorrhiza apiifolia. — Yellow Root. A dainty little under-shrub used for bordering walks, borders, etc. Leaves finely-cut; flowers in long, lace-like sprays; dark purple.

Price, except where noted, 1 ft. 20c., 2 to 3 ft. 50c., 3 to 4 ft. \$1.

Larger Sizes. — In *Spireas*, *Almond*, *Exochorda*, *Corchorus*, *Buddleia*, *Euonymus*, *Hibiscus*, *Snowberry*, *Witchhazel*. Write for prices.

Flanders Field, Marshfield, Mass.

The vines you sent me have grown so well that I shall plant no vines but yours.

Mary Boyle O'Reilly.

MARION, NORTH CAROLINA

HIGH-CLIMBING VINES.

Bignonia capreolata.—Cross Vine. Flowers larger and darker than those of the Trumpet-Vine, which it resembles. Leaves thick, dark and leathery; evergreen here. 50c.

Celastrus scandens.—The brilliant-berried, well-loved Bittersweet. 1 ft. 20c., heavy, larger sizes 50c.

Clematis Virginiana.—Creamy white flowers. 10c.

Cinnamon Vines.—Spicily sweet white flowers and heart-shaped leaves. 10c.

English Ivy.—See Evergreen Vines. 25c.

Honeysuckle, Hall's.—Evergreen here in the South, bronzing like the Galax. The best vine to check erosion of banks. Fine cover for rough grounds. 1 ft. 5c., heavy, 10c.

Rosa setigera.—The beautiful single Prairie Rose, with large clusters of salmon-pink bloom in July. 20c.

Tecoma radicans. — Trumpet Flower. Tropical-looking when ablaze in midsummer with its clusters of large orange-scarlet trumpets; leaves finely divided; extra-vigorous and handsome. 1 ft. 10c., 2 yr. 20c.

Virginia Creeper.—*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*. Purple berries; brilliant autumn leaves. 1 ft. 10c., 2 yr. 20c.

Wild Grape, Vitis Cordifolia. — Graceful and jaunty in growth, forms beautiful arbors, delights with its all-pervading odor when in bloom and feeds the birds with its fruit in winter. 25c.

Wistarias.—White and Purple. The vine of all vines for house facades, arbors and pergolas. Can be cut back to a tree-like head and forms a wonderful shrub. 1 ft 25c., 2 to 3 ft. 50c., 4 to 5 ft. 75c., 6 to 7 ft. \$1.

HEDGE PLANTS.

A well-planned and trimmed hedge is far more beautiful than the most expensive wall or fence. Newport homes owe much to the flowering and evergreen hedges that give them privacy and define boundaries without seeming harsh or out of keeping with the garden beauty of America's favorite summer resort. We offer only a few sorts of best materials. Well planted they grow quickly. Why not let Nature build your fences?

Canadian Hemlock.—*Tsuga Canadensis*. 6-10 in. \$10 per 100; 12-18 in. \$15 per 100.

Amoor River Privet.—(True). Perfectly hardy, with thick, small foliage that is always a rich dark green. 1 to 1½ ft. \$10 per 100.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

For untrimmed hedges, allowed to grow naturally without pruning. These are used for enclosing flower or vegetable gardens, for edging roads, walks or terraces. Fine, too, for concealing unsightly but necessary fences. The following are all described among Shrubs. We recommend tasteful mixtures and grouping.

HARDY EVERGREEN GARDENS

Spirea prunifolia.—Bridal Wreath. 1-2 ft. \$10, 3-4 ft. \$20 per 100.

S. Van Houttei.—1-2 ft. \$20 per 100.

S. Billardi.—Neat, bushy little plants. 1 ft. \$15 per 100.

Corchorus Japonica.—Thick, glossy green stems all winter. 1-2 ft. \$20, 3-4 ft. \$30 per 100.

Euonymus Americana.—1-2 ft. \$15, 2-3 ft. \$25 per 100.

Altheas.—**Hibiscus Syriacus.** Makes the gayest hedge of all, blooming in August. Grows in the poorest, driest soil. All colors. 1-2 ft. \$10, 2-3 ft. \$15 per 100.

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS.

In all sorts of landscape and cottage gardening these have important uses. Some species have been known to outlive three generations of owners. Careful planning will keep nooks and borders bright with them most of the year.

Allium Cernuum.—Clustered rosy flowers on long stems. Odd leaves. Somewhat rare. 25c.

Begonia Evansiana.—Hardy Begonia. The thick, showy leaves have a crown of rich pink bloom. 35c.

Bocconia cordata.—Plume Poppy. Tall, showy, extra vigorous, with handsome silvery leaves and plumes of creamy pink flowers.

Chrysanthemum, Hardy Pompon.—We have chosen varieties of neatest habit, and best colors, opening before frost,—white, pink, dark red, yellow, etc. Such varieties as Lilian Doty, Inga, Klondyke, are included. 15c. each; labeled in 10 or more varieties, 25c. each.

Columbines.—**Aquilegia.** Pink, Purple, Scarlet. Easily naturalized on rocky banks.

Coronilla varia.—Showy and vetch-like in appearance; forms a soft mass of feathery tendrils and bold pinkish creamy bloom. 25c.

Cypripedium acaule.—Moccasin Flower. Above large, veined root-leaves rise dainty, nodding pink slip-pers. Easiest of all native orchids to naturalize. 25c.

Hollyhocks, White and Crimson.—Single and semi-double. Superb for border backgrounds.

Hymenocallis occidentalis. — White Spider Lily. Ultimately this plant will have an honored place in hardy gardens. It is yet rare and little known. Leaves long, thick, deep green; flowers clustered on long stems, pure white, fragrant, with cups an inch or more deep, from which extend long, ray-like filaments, giving the plant too exotic an appearance to seem hardy. But even the small green bulblets that form after the flowers have fallen are hardy on the surface of the ground. Last year these plants bloomed beside *Tritoma Pfitzeri* for a month or more and attracted much attention. 50c.

Iris, German.—Such varieties as *Mme. Chereau*, *Darius*, *Silver King*, *Reine du Pays*, *Lutescens*. A

MARION, NORTH CAROLINA

number of self-colors and others with falls and standards richly contrasting.

Iris, Siberian.—White and Blue. Most permanent of all and most graceful for cutting.

Iris, Dwarf.—But a few inches high; blooms profusely very early, forms a fine border; flowers navy blue.

Jack-In-The-Pulpit. — *Arisaema triphyllum*. Odd and quaint, with large, 3-parted leaves and showy spathes striped with purple, green and silver. 25c.

Lilies, Day. — *Hemerocallis fulva*. Tawny Day Lily. Showy; fine for naturalizing in rough places. 10c.

Lilies, Plantain.—White and Blue. *Funkia subcordata* makes a superb circle of large, veined leaves, crowned by fragrant white flowers in August. *F. ovata* has much smaller leaves and long stems of pretty blue lilies.

Lilies-Of-The-Valley.—*Convallaria majalis*. Good, strong clumps; easily established.

Lobelia Cardinalis.—Cardinal Flower. Deep velvety scarlet spikes of startling brilliancy. 25c.

Narcissus.—Daffodils of many sorts—Sir Watkin, Barrii, Golden Spur, Von Sion, Emperor, Empress, Victoria Bicolor. Poeticus, Fragrant Jonquils. In autumn only. Write for prices.

Orchis spectabilis. — Showy Orchis. Four to five blooms to a stem, white and pink. 25c.

Phlox, Tall.—The best and most distinct sorts unlabeled, 15c. each; labeled 25c. Very showy for bedding.

Phlox subulata.—Creeping Phlox, White and Pink. Forms a beautiful cover for dry, sandy, sun-scorched places, or for borders.

Primrose, English.—*Primula*, Cowslip, etc. Scarlet and gold flowers in early Spring. 25c.

Silene Virginica. — Fire Pink. Brilliant scarlet, blooms early.

Sweet Rocket.—*Hesperis*. Rosy lilac flowers in earliest Spring. Easily naturalized in rough places; leaves evergreen.

Tiarella cordifolia.—Foam Flower. One of our prettiest wildings. Many slender stems of foamy white flowers above tufts of maple-like leaves.

Viclets. — White, Blue (*Cucullata*), Bird's-foot (*Pedata*). All hardy and easy to establish. Plant good beds of them for earliest bloom in Spring.

Yucca Filamentosa.—Adam's Needle. Long, evergreen leaves forming a fine circle; flowers in April or May, white, in large, drooping bells, crowding shaft-like stems densely. Against a good evergreen background has the effect of statuary. Strong roots 25c.

Price, except where noted, 15c. each; heavier clumps by express, 25c.

Perennial Collections.—With orders amounting to \$10 we give a Perennial Collection—our selection—worth \$1; with orders amounting to \$20 or over a collection worth \$2.

HARDY EVERGREEN GARDENS

Fern Collections. — Will be given for the same amounts in the same way, the varieties used being *Adiantum pedatum*, *Aspidium achrostichoides*, *Dicksonias*, *Onocleas*, *Osmundas*, *Pteris*, *Asplenium*. If any of these are native in your vicinity, advise us.

COLLECTED EVERGREENS.

At prices given the larger sizes of Evergreens are burlaped. All are carefully dug with balls of roots and packed with plenty of moss. Where small Evergreens or Deciduous stock is burlapped by special request we make a charge to cover cost. For specially selected specimens, extra good, add 20 per cent. Early shipment of collected stock is always desirable. Five at the 10 rate.

RHODO. MAXIMUM. AMERICAN ROSEBAY.

	Per 10
10 to 12 inches, clumps, average grade...	\$ 4.00
1 to 2 feet, " " "	.. 6.00
2 to 3 feet, " " "	.. 10.00
Single stems, 1-3 less.	

KALMIA LATIFOLIA. MOUNTAIN LAUREL.

	Per 10
6 to 12 inches, clumps, average grade...	\$4.00
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The 200 little Hollies reached here in good condition and are quite Satisfactory.

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I wish to express by appreciation of the fine Rhodos. and other plants received from you recently. They are exceptional values.

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The careful packing of your Evergreens and the excellent shape in which they arrived could not fail to please.

W. W. Diehl.

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My trees and shrubs came in today. Like them very much.

Elizabeth McBrayer.

Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Wish to advise you that the plants arrived in fine condition and to thank you for your generosity in filling the order. Will soon call again.

G. S. Morgan.

Branford, Conn.

Plants and trees received from you last year growing nicely, although so long on the way.

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